

SITUATIONS THAT ARISE DUE TO THE LACK OF DRINKING WATER TODAY

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Abstract. Climate warming and inappropriate use of water resources can cause a drinking water crisis. This can not only endanger the lives of millions, but also cause dangerous socio-economic consequences.

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The International Organization for meteorology estimates that by 2050, 5 million of the population of the Earth could be left without sufficient drinking water. According to 2018 data, 3.6 billion people were left without drinking water for at least a month that year. The organization's report was made on the basis of conclusions made by more than 20 international organizations and scientific centers. It can be seen that the numbers he presents are terrifying. For example, from the pre-industrialization period until now, 80% of namchil areas have disappeared. Also, in the last 20 years, the reserve of drinking water has been decreasing by one centimeter every year. This also includes the calculation of precipitation, groundwater and surface water, adding glaciers. The duration of the drought has increased by 29% in the last 20 years.

Waterlessness becomes a major problem for many states. It is expected to be particularly difficult for African states. Currently, more than 2 billion people live in water-scarce countries and suffer from their lack of drinking water and sewage. In 2015, the world population without direct drinking water was 844 million. At the same time, only 39 percent of the world's population has access to the sewer.

The East African states are the hardest hit in this regard. Climate Hazards Center expert Chris Funk notes that while the area experienced a dry season only once every 5-6 years before 1999 when there was no rain, annual droughts have been observed between March and May since 2000. In June last year, Madagascar was noted as the first country in the world to starve due to the drought caused by climate changes.

It would be a mistake to say that other lands will not be damaged by drought, as in Africa. For example, Brazil has experienced the largest drought in its history in the last 91 years. This in turn also affects its energy system. Because the main electricity in the country is produced in hydroelectric power plants. The U.S. State of California has been under extensive forest fires caused by drought, for several years now. Also,

in countries such as Australia, France, Turkey, there are forest fires that cause drought, hot weather.

In this verse, Allah Almighty reported that the Sons of Israel (peace and blessings of Allah be upon them) performed prayer, fasted and performed prayer. In 2000, the city's population increased by 134%. In 1970, 322,000 people died as a result of natural disasters, and the economic damage amounted to \$1.14 billion. Suicide bomber Yirik suvshinlarida minglab was killed in Pakistan.

Agriculture remains the main weak point, absorbing 72% of freshwater resources. Currently, 90% of the water resources in Central Asia are used for irrigation farming. Water is the basis of Agriculture, and this sector also plays an important role in the economy of all five countries in Central Asia, as the agricultural sector accounts for 10% to 45% of the GDP of these countries. Also, more than 20% of the population in rural areas are employed and make a living through this network.

The situation remains much more tense among the countries of the region in the use of water in the Central Asian region. This can also be known from the far-reaching agreements between Tashkent and Bishkek on the Kampirabad reservoir. Also, the tensions around Qambarota in Kyrgyzstan during the previous administration, and Rogue rogues in Tajikistan have eased considerably in recent years. In fact, the efficient use of water is a problem inherent in all countries of the region. For example, with Kyrgyzstan in Northern Tajikistan, this problem still persists.

In European countries, too, wasteful freshwater reserves in agriculture are a big problem. According to the report of the European Accounts Chamber, the European Agricultural Policy interprets the waste of water. Because the main funded products are those that require a lot of water. In particular, rice, nuts and fruits and vegetables. Also, the areas where these products are grown also correspond to water-scarce areas.

This use of water and the process of shortage of clean drinking water after drought can accelerate again. This can lead to dire consequences. According to UN reports, as a result of insufficient supply of quality drinking water and the failure of wastewater networks, 780,000 people in the world die every year from disintheria and cholera (cholera). This means more than the number of deaths caused by political disputes, epidemics and earthquakes. According to UNICEF, 361,000 children under the age of five in the world die from diarrhea each year as a result of a lack of clean drinking water.

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